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Gene	Disease (MONDO ID)	Clinically significant transcript
CDH1	hereditary diffuse gastric cancer (MONDO:0007648)	NM_004360.5

Summary of changes in Version 3:

Major changes:

- (1) Adoption of the 2020 updated clinical practice guidelines (PMID: 32758476), as it applies to the HDGC phenotype criteria (attached below), for PS2, PS4, PM6, and PP1.
- (2) Development of a decision tree to specify CDH1 PVS1 rules (attached).
- (3) Integration of splice site specific recommendations to determine the strength of PVS1 criterion.
- (4) Specification of PM5_supporting to nonsense and frameshift variants that are predicted and/or proven to undergo nonsense-mediated decay (NMD), or to splicing variants in acceptor/donor sites that have at least one other variant meeting P/LP at the same site. (Validation Table attached).
- (5) Downgrade of PM2 to supporting strength.
- (6) Removal of PS1 as an applicable evidence code.
- (7) Removal of the conservation requirement from BP7 and expansion of BP7 to intronic variants at or within +7 to -21 locations.
- (8) Use of the Bayesian point system in curations with conflicting evidence that otherwise result in a classification of VUS.
- (9) Clarification on the usage of PS4, PM2, PM4, PP1, BS2, BS3, BP2, BP4, and BP5.

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Minor changes:

- (1) Updating PP3 and BP4 to include SpliceAI as a recommended splicing predictor.
- (2) Specifying a subpopulation minimum allele threshold of 2,000 for the application of BA1 and BS1.
- (3) Specifying a mean coverage of at least 30X for application of BA1, BS1, and PM2.
- (4) Uniform the language of not used codes as "Not applicable for CDH1" and some typo corrections.

ACMG/AMP Criteria Codes	Original ACMG/AMP	CDH1 Rule Specifications						
	Rule Summary	Stand Alone	Very Strong	Strong	Moderate	Supporting	Comments	
PVS1	Null variant in a gene where LoF is a known mechanism of disease		Per modified <i>CDH1</i> PVS1 decision tree	Per modified CDH1 PVS1 decision tree Other CDH1 caveats: - Use PVS1_Strong as the default strength of evidence for canonical splice site variants and follow the site-specific recommendations in the splicing table.	Per modified CDH1 PVS1 decision tree Other CDH1 caveats: - G to non-G variants disrupting the last nucleotide of an exon - Canonical splice sites predicted or demonstrated experimentally to result in in-frame partial	N/A	RNA analysis is recommended for splicing alterations, and if the RNA evidence does not support the prediction, the strength should be updated	

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			- CDH1 Exonic deletions or tandem duplications of in-frame exons (exon 4,5,8,9,12,13,15)	skipping/insertion (e.g., Exon 3 donor site)		
PS1	Same amino acid change as a previously established pathogenic variant regardless of nucleotide change	 				Not applicable for CDH1
PS2	De novo (both maternity and paternity confirmed) in a patient with the disease and no family history	 ≥Two patients meet the HDGC individual phenotype criteria w/ parental confirmation	One patient meets the HDGC individual phenotype criteria w/ parental confirmation			Use ClinGen's de novo point system for a highly specific phenotype (see Table S2)
PS3	Well-established in vitro or in vivo functional studies supportive of a damaging effect on the gene or gene product	 	RNA assay demonstrating abnormal out-of-frame transcripts		RNA assay demonstrating abnormal in- frame transcripts	This rule can only be applied to demonstrate splicing defects.
PS4	Prevalence of variant in affected individuals is significantly increased compared to controls	 ≥Sixteen families meet HDGC criteria	Four - Fifteen families meet HDGC criteria	Two or three families meet HDGC criteria	One family meets HDGC criteria	Use the 2020 updated clinical practice guidelines (PMID: 32758476) as the HDGC phenotype criteria. PS4 cannot be applied to variants that meet BS1 or BA1, or to variants in which less than 30% of

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					reported individuals meet HDGC criteria.
PM1	Located in a mutational hot spot and/or critical and well-established functional domain without benign variation	 	 		Not applicable for CDH1
PM2	Absent in population databases	 	 ≤ One out of 100,000 alleles in gnomAD cohort; if present in ≥2 individuals within a subpopulation, must be present in ≤ One out of 50,000 alleles		Use gnomAD to determine allele frequency. The mean coverage of <i>CDH1</i> in the population database used should be at least 30x.
PM3	For recessive disorders, detected in trans with a pathogenic variant	 	 		Not applicable for CDH1
PM4	Protein length changes as a result of in-frame deletions/insertions in a nonrepeat region or stop-loss variants	 	 Only apply to stop-loss variants Variant example: CDH1 c.2647T>C (p.Ter883Glnext*29)		PM4 is not applied to small in-frame indels because the impact of amino acid level changes of <i>CDH1</i> variants is inconclusive.
PM5	Novel missense change at amino acid residue where a different missense variant is pathogenic	 	 	PM5_supporting is applicable to nonsense and frameshift variants that are predicted/proved to undergo NMD.	The nonsense or frameshift variant must not impact splicing based on RNA assay or splicing predictions.

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					Site-specific recommendations for the application of PM5_Supporting for canonical splicing variants are provided in the splicing table.	
PM6	Assumed <i>de novo</i> , but w/o confirmation of paternity and maternity	 ≥Four patients meet the HDGC individual phenotype criteria w/o parental confirmation	≥Two patients meet the HDGC individual phenotype criteria w/o parental confirmation	One patient meets the HDGC individual phenotype criteria w/o parental confirmation		Use ClinGen's de novo point system for a highly specific phenotype (See Table S2)
PP1	Cosegregation in multiple affected family members in a gene definitively known to cause the disease	 	≥Seven informative meioses across ≥2 families	Five-six informative meioses across >1 family	Three-four informative meioses across >1 family	Based strength of rule code on number of meioses across one or more families
PP2	Missense variant in a gene with a low rate of benign missense variation & where missense variants are a common mechanism of disease	 				Not applicable for CDH1
PP3	Multiple lines of computational evidence support a deleterious	 		Variants affecting the same splice site as a well-characterized	At least three in silico splicing predictors in	PP3 cannot be applied for canonical splice sites. PP3 code also does not apply

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	effect on the gene or gene product			variant with similar or worse in silico/ RNA predictions	agreement (SpliceAl, MaxEntScan, SSF, GeneSplicer, HSF, TraP, varSEAK)	to the last nucleotide of exon 3 (c.387G). Do not use protein-based computational prediction models for missense variants.
PP4	Patient's phenotype or family history is highly specific for a disease with a single genetic etiology		 			Not applicable for CDH1
PP5	Reputable source recently reports variant as pathogenic		 			Not applicable for CDH1
BA1	Allele frequency is greater than expected for disorder	MAF cutoff of 0.2%	 			99.99% CI; subpopulation must ≥ 2,000 alleles and have a minimum of five variant alleles present
BS1	Allele frequency is greater than expected for disorder	MAF cutoff of 0.1%	 			99.99% CI; subpopulation must ≥ 2,000 alleles and have a minimum of five variant alleles present. We allow a variant to reach a likely benign classification based on BS1 alone.
BS2	Observed in a healthy adult individual for a		 Variant seen in ≥10 individuals w/o GC, DGC,		Variant seen in ≥3 individuals w/o	We allow a variant to reach a likely benign

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	dominant disorder with full penetrance expected at an early age		gSRC tumors, or LBC & whose families do not suggest HDGC	GC, DGC, SRC tumors, or LBC & whose families do not suggest HDGC	classification based on BS2 alone. BS2 cannot be applied to variants in which more than 30% of reported individuals meet HDGC criteria.
BS3	Well-established in vitro or in vivo functional studies show no damaging effect on protein function or splicing	 	Functional RNA studies demonstrating no impact on transcript composition	 	This rule can only be used to demonstrate lack of splicing and can only be applied to Synonymous, Intronic or Non-coding variants. BS3 may be downgraded based on quality of data
BS4	Lack of segregation in affected members of a family	 	Per original ACMG/AMP guidelines	 	Beware of the presence of phenocopies (e.g., breast cancer) that can mimic lack of segregation. Also, families may have more than one pathogenic variant contributing to another AD disorder
BP1	Missense variant in a gene for which primarily truncating variants are known to cause disease	 		 	Not applicable for CDH1

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BP2	Observed in a healthy homozygous individual, or in <i>trans</i> with a pathogenic variant for a fully penetrant dominant gene/disorder or observed in <i>cis</i> with a pathogenic variant	 	Variant observed in trans w/known pathogenic variant (phase confirmed) OR observed in the homozygous state in individual w/o personal &/or family history of DGC, LBC, or SRC tumors	 Variant is observed in cis (or phase is unknown) w/ a pathogenic variant OR observed in the homozygous state in gnomAD	Evidence code is dependent on the strength of data. Take consideration of the quality of sequencing data when applying code.
BP3	In-frame deletions/insertions in a repetitive region without a known function	 		 	Not applicable for CDH1
BP4	Multiple lines of computational evidence suggest no impact on gene/gene product	 		 Splicing predictions only. At least three in silico splicing predictors in agreement (SpliceAI, MaxEntScan, SSF, GeneSplicer, HSF, TraP, varSEAK)	Do <u>not</u> use protein based computational prediction models and BP4 is not applicable for missense variants.

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BP5	Variant found in a case with an alternate molecular basis for disease	 	 	Per original ACMG/AMP guidelines	This applies if a P/LP variant is identified in an alternate gene known to cause HDGC (currently only CTNNA1)
BP6	Reputable source recently reports variant as benign	 	 		Not applicable for CDH1
BP7	Synonymous variant which splicing prediction algorithms predict no impact to the splice consensus sequence nor the creation of a new splice site & the nucleotide is not highly conserved.	 	 	Synonymous and intronic variants at or beyond +7 to -21 locations.	Note the <i>CDH1</i> rule specification does <u>not</u> require a conservation prediction. We allow use of BP7 with BP4, as appropriate, to classify variants meeting both criteria as likely benign.

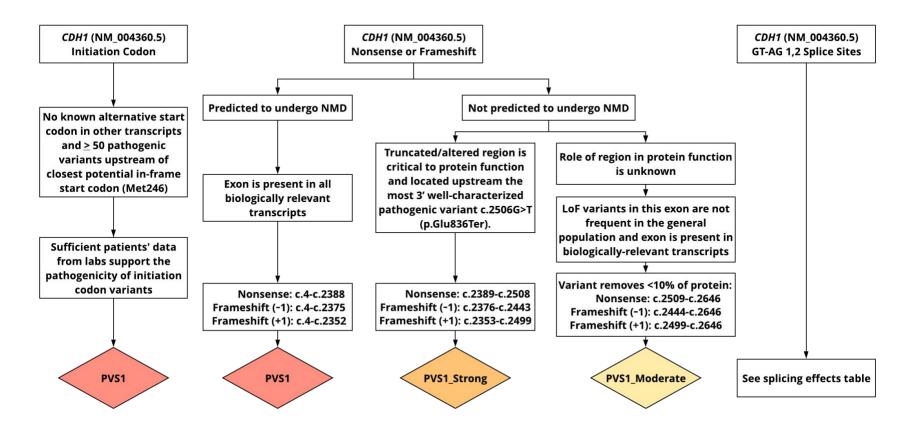
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PVS1 decision tree



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Splicing Table

Exon	GT-AG 1,2 Splice site	Location	Prediction if exon skipping	RNA assay	Canonical splice site variants curated	Recommended PVS1 strength and the application of PM5_Supporting criterion
Exon 1	Donor	c.48	Likely cryptic site		LP: c.48+1G>A	PVS1_Strong+PM5_Supporting
Exon 2	Acceptor c.49	frameshift	frameshift	P: c.49-2A>G*	PVS1_Strong+PM5_Supporting	
EXOII 2	Donor	c.163				PVS1_Strong
Exon 3	Acceptor	c.164	frameshift			PVS1_Strong
Exon 3	Donor	c.387		in-frame transcripts	VUS: c.387+1G>A*	PVS1_Moderate
Exon 4	Acceptor	c.388	In-frame deletion			PVS1_Strong
EXOII 4	Donor	c.531	(aa130-177)		LP: c.531+1G>A	PVS1_Strong+PM5_Supporting
Exon 5	Acceptor	c.532	In-frame deletion		LP: c.532-1G>C	PVS1_Strong+PM5_Supporting
EXOII 3	Donor	c.687	(aa178-229)		LP: c.687+1G>A; c.687+2T>C	PVS1_Strong+PM5_Supporting

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	Acceptor	c.688				PVS1_Strong
Exon 6	Donor	c.832	frameshift		P: c.832+1G>T LP: c.832+1G>A	PVS1_Strong+PM5_Supporting
	Acceptor	c.833		frameshift	P: c.833-2A>G*	PVS1_Strong+PM5_Supporting
Exon 7	Donor c.1008	frameshift	frameshift with cryptic site	LP: c.1008+2T>C; c.1008G>A*; c.1008G>T*	PVS1_Strong+PM5_Supporting	
	Acceptor	c.1009	In-frame deletion (aa337-379)			PVS1_Strong
Exon 8	Donor	c.1137		frameshift with cryptic site	P: c.1137+1delG; c.1137G>A* LP: c.1137+1G>A; c.1137+2T>C	PVS1_Strong+PM5_Supporting
	Acceptor	c.1138	In-frame deletion (aa380-440)			PVS1_Strong
Exon 9	Donor	c.1320		in-frame deletion (exon 9 skipping)	LP: c.1320+1G>C*	PVS1_Strong+PM5_Supporting
	Acceptor	c.1321	frameshift			PVS1_Strong
Exon 10	Donor	c.1565			P: c.1565+1G>C; c.1565+1G>A; c.1565+1G>T; c.1565+2dupT LP: c.1565+1delG	PVS1_Strong+PM5_Supporting

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Exon 11	Acceptor	c.1566	frameshift	predicted in-frame insertion with potential rescue transcript	VUS: c.1566-1G>C; c.1566-2A>G	PVS1_Moderate
	Donor	c.1711			LP: c.1711+1G>C; c.1711+1G>A; c.1711+2_1711+7delTAAGGG	PVS1_Strong+PM5_Supporting
Exon 12	Acceptor	c.1712	In-frame deletion (aa571-646)	in-frame deletion (c.1712_1720del9)	VUS: c.1712-2A>C*	PVS1_Moderate
	Donor	c.1936				PVS1_Strong
	Acceptor	c.1937				PVS1_Strong
Exon 13	Donor	c.2164	In-frame deletion (aa646-722)		VUS: c.2164+2T>C VUS: c.2164+2dup (this variant actually affects +3 location)	PVS1_Strong
From 14	Acceptor	c.2165			LP: c.2165-1G>C	PVS1_Strong+PM5_Supporting
Exon 14	Donor	c.2295	- frameshift			PVS1_Strong

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Exon 15	Acceptor	c.2296	In-frame deletion (aa766-813)		LP: c.2296-1G>A; c.2296-2A>G	PVS1_Strong+PM5_Supporting
	Donor	c.2439				PVS1_Strong
Exon 16	Acceptor	c.2440	Likely cryptic site	abnormal splicing	LP: c.2440-2A>G*	PVS1_Strong+PM5_Supporting

^{*} RNA functional assay performed.

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Application of PM5_supporting to nonsense/frameshift variants that are predicted/proved to undergo NMD

Exon	Location	No. of nonsense/frameshift curated (N=113) before applying PM5_Supporting	
Exon 1	c.1-c.48	P (1): c.26C>A (p.Ser9Ter) LP (2): c.11G>A (p.Trp4Ter); c.12G>A (p.Trp4Ter)	
Exon 2	c.49-c.163	P (4): c.59G>A (p.Trp20Ter); c.60G>A (p.Trp20Ter); c.70G>T (p.Glu24Ter); c.124_126delCCCinsT (p.Pro42Serfs) LP (1): c.76G>T (p.Glu26Ter)	
Exon 3	c.164-c.387	P (8): c.187C>T (p.Arg63Ter); c.208dup (p.Ser70Phefs); c.220C>T (p.Arg74Ter); c.283C>T (p.Gln95Ter); c.308G>A (p.Trp103Ter); c.360dup (p.His121fs); c.377del (p.Pro126Argfs); c.382delC (p.His128Ilefs) LP (5): c.202delT (p.Tyr68Ilefs); c.261delG (p.Arg87Serfs); c.315delC (p.Thr106Profs); c.337A>T (p.Lys113Ter); c.369_375CCGCCCC[3] (p.His128fs)	
Exon 4	c.388-c.531	P (6): c.454_460delCAGAAGA (p.Gln152Glufs); c.480_486delinsAGAATA (p.lle161fs); c.489C>A (p.Cys163Ter); c.521dupA (p.Asn174Lysfs); c.504delA (p.Gly169Alafs); c.529C>T (p.Gln177Ter) LP (7): c.436_437TC[1] (p.Pro147fs); c.454_460dup (p.Arg154Thrfs); c.455_465delAGAAGAGAGAC (p.Gln152Leufs); c.457_460delAAGA (p.Lys153Glufs); c.457A>T (p.Lys153Ter); c.467G>A (p.Trp156Ter); c.468G>A (p.Trp156Ter)	
Exon 5	c.532-c.687	P (2): c.603delT (p.Val202Leufs); c.656del (p.Pro219fs) LP (1): c.594_595insT (p.Thr199fs)	
Exon 6	c.688-c.832	P (1): c.720del (p.Asn240fs) LP (4): c.692_693TC[2] (p.His233fs); c.707C>A (p.Ser236Ter); c.781G>T (p.Glu261Ter); c.793G>T (p.Glu265Ter)	
Exon 7	c.833-c.1008	P (2): c.940A>T (p.Lys314Ter); c.1003C>T (p.Arg335Ter)	
Exon 8	c.1009-c.1137	P (7): c.1009_1010delAG (p.Ser337Phefs); c.1023T>G (p.Tyr341Ter); c.1051C>T (p.Gln351Ter); c.1064delT (p.Leu355Terfs); c.1085delT (p.Val362Glyfs); c.1107del (p.Asn369Lysfs); c.1131del (p.Thr378fs)	

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		LP (1): c.1031_1032dup (p.Val345fs)
Exon 9	c.1138-c.1320	P (2): c.1147C>T (p.Gln383Ter); c.1235_1236TA[3] (p.Ile415fs) LP (2): c.1170del (p.Asn390fs): c.1312del (p.Thr438fs)
Exon 10	c.1321-c.1565	P (4): c.1408del (p.Thr470fs); c.1476_1477delAG (p.Arg492Serfs); c.1488_1494delCGAGGAC (p.Glu497Leufs); c.1531C>T (p.Gln511Ter) LP (7): c.1341del (p.Lys447fs); c.1354_1357del (p.Leu452fs); c.1390del (p.Val464fs); c.1443del (p.Asn481fs); c.1460_1461del (p.Val487Alafs); c.1480G>T (p.Glu494Ter); c.1505delG (p.Gly502Alafs)
Exon 11	c.1566-c.1711	P (4): c.1578G>A (p.Trp526Ter); c.1587dup (p.Ala530fs); c.1590dup (p.Asn531fs); c.1612delG (p.Asp538Thrfs) LP (3): c.1569T>A (p.Tyr523Ter); c.1636delG (p.Ala546Leufs); c.1679dup (p.Tyr561Valfs)
Exon 12	c.1712-c.1936	P (6): c.1733dup (p.Gly579fs); c.1779dup (p.Ile594fs); c.1792C>T (p.Arg598Ter); c.1895_1896delAC (p.His632Argfs); c.1913G>A (p.Trp638Ter); c.1921C>T (p.Gln641Ter) LP (2): c.1746dup (p.Leu583Alafs); c.1917_1918del (p.Ile640fs)
Exon 13	c.1937-c.2164	P (5): c.1979dup (p.Gly661_Asp662insTer); c.1999del (p.Leu667fs); c.2062_2063TG[1] (p.Cys688_Glu689delinsTer); c.2095C>T (p.Gln699Ter); c.2100del (p.Val701Serfs); LP (8): c.1942G>T (p.Glu648Ter); c.1948_1949del (p.lle650HisfsTer12); c.1948_1949dup (p.lle651Serfs); c.1993del (p.lle665Serfs); c.2029dup (p.Gln677Profs); c.2076_2077del (p.Gly693ArgfsTer3); c.2104G>T (p.Glu702Ter); c.2144delG (p.Gly715Glufs)
Exon 14	c.2165-c.2295	P (4): c.2265T>A (p.Tyr755Ter); c.2276delG (p.Gly759Glufs); c.2287G>T (p.Glu763Ter); c.2293C>T (p.Gln765Ter) LP (1): c.2272G>T (p.Glu758Ter)
Exon 15	c.2296-c.2439	P (2): c.2398delC (p.Arg800Alafs); c.2430delT (p.Phe810Leufs) LP (3): c.2311C>T (p.Gln771Ter); c.2324delG (p.Gly775Alafs); c.2386dup (p.Arg796Profs)
Exon 16	c.2440-c.2649	P (1): c.2506G>T (p.Glu836Ter)

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	LP (2): c.2446A>T (p.Lys816Ter); c.2490dup (p.Leu831Alafs)
	VUS (5): c.2505_2506dup (p.Glu836fs); c.2526delT, p.(Ala843Leufs); c.2547_2548insA (p.Ser850fs);
	c.2549_2550delCC (p.Ser850Phefs); c.2594G>A (p.Trp865Ter)

2020 hereditary diffuse gastric cancer (HDGC) genetic testing criteria

Family criteria, where family members are first-degree or second-degree blood relatives of each other:				
1	≥2 cases of gastric cancer in family regardless of age, with at least one DGC			
2	≥1 case of DGC at any age in family, and ≥1 case of LBC at age <70 years, in different family members			
3	≥2 cases of LBC in family members <50 years of age			
Individual criteria:				
4	DGC at age <50 years			
5	DGC at any age in individuals of Maori ethnicity			
6	DGC at any age in individuals with a personal or family history (first-degree relative) of cleft lip or cleft palate			
7	History of DGC and LBC, both diagnosed <70 years			
8	Bilateral LBC, diagnosed at age <70 years			
9	Gastric in situ signet ring cells (SRC) or pagetoid spread of SRCs in individuals <50 years of age			

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